

Ranunculus rigescens Turczaninow in Not. Syst. 7: p. (1837); Ovczinikov in Komarov, Fl. URSS. 7: 389 (1937).

var. **leiocarpus** Kitagawa, var. nov.

Carpella glaberrima. Cetera ut typo. Nom. Jap. Hautiwa-Kimpôge (nov.)
Hab. Manshuria bor.: Prov. Hsing-an bor. [興安北省]: in humidis inter Buhetu [博克圖] et Tschor [綽爾] (M. Kitagawa, Jun. 18. 1942-Typus); circa Buhetu [博克圖] (D. Simizu, Jun. 17. 1942); in regione San-hê [三河地方] (Y. Watanabe, Jun. 15. 1941)

Prov. Hsing-an orient. [興安北省]: circa Aer-shan [阿爾山] (Y. Satake, Jun. 23. 1940)

Area Geogr. Manshuria bor.-occid.

古澤潔夫: シホガマギク屬の解説 (5)

Isao HURUSAWA: Genus *Pedicularis* Linnaeus (5)

Subgen. 2. Rhynchophorum Hurusawa. —tribus I. Longirostres Maxim. et, plus tribus II. Rhyncholophae Maxim. (1888)—divisio I. Longirostres Prain et, plus divisio II. Aduncae Prain (1890) pr. part. quoad sect. Rhyncholophae. —divisio Rostratae Bonati pr. part. quoad tribus I. Longirostres et plus tribus II. Rhyncholophae sensu Bonati (1910)

V. sect. Rhyncholopha Bunge loc. cit. p. 268, 277—series Rostratae Steven loc. cit. p. 30. (1823)—series Edentulae Steven sensu Benth. (1846) pr. part. quoad subseries 2. Uncinatae, subser. 3. Scapiformes, subser. 5. Tristes et subser. Racemosae Benth.—series Faucidentes Steven sensu Benth., pr. part. quoad subseries 1. Longirostres Benth.—sect. Longirostres Maxim. pr. part. quoad series Surrectae Maxim. (1877) nec (1888)—tribus Rhyncholophae Maxim. (1877): Bonati (1910)—Rhyncholophae (Maxim.) Steininger (1886) (uti Untergattung) hic incl. sect. Proboscideae (Maxim.), sect. Resupinatae (Maxim.,) et sect. Rostratae (Maxim.) Steininger—sect. Rhyncholophae sensu Prain (1890) incl. A. Hyposiphonantae Prain pr. part. (quoad series Racemosae, series Carnosae, series Curvipes, series Microphyllae pr. part. et series Furfuraceae Prain), B. Rostratae Prain et C. Eurhyncholophae Prain—sect. Rhyncholophae-alternifoliae Limpricht (1924)

Subsect. 1. Eurhyncholophae sensu Prain loc. cit. p. 80. (1890)—series Pro-

boscidae Maxim. (1877)

Series 1. Compactae Maxim. (1888)—series Proboscidae Maxim. (1877) pr. part. (haec series, quoad rebus aliquis continentur, heterogenea, postea igitur per auctorem ipsum delecta)—series Proboscidae sensu Prain (1890) pr. maxim. part.

Pedicularis lapponica Linn., Sp. Pl. 609. (1753) Nom. Jap. Kibana-hime-shiogama.

Specim. examin. Sibiria maxime orientalis, Boron Korfa. (K. Igawa, Jun. 1922)

Series 2. Tristes (Benth.) Maxim.—series Proboscidae Maxim. (1877) pr. part.; nec sensu Prain.

Series 3. Surrectae Maxim.

Subseries duae distributae: subser. a. Subsurrectae (Prain) m. (pro serie propria ut Subsurrecta) et subser. b. Eusurrectae m.

Series 4. Vagantes Prain (ut Vagans) (1890)

Series 5. Excelsae Maxim. (1888)

Series 6. Rudes Prain (1890)—series Tristes Maxim. pr. part.

Series 7. Lachnoglossae Prain (1890)—series Tristes subser. Lachnoglossae (Prain) m. mss.

Subsect. 2. Rostratae (Maxim.) Hurusawa (paulum emend.)—series Rostratae Steven sensu Maxim. loc. cit. 10. p. 110 (1877) et 12. p. 845. (1888)—sect. Rhyncholophae sensu Prain (1890) pr. part; quoad A. Hyposiphonanthae Prain pr. minim. part. et B. Rostratae Prain.

Hic grex characteribus intra sectionem valdissime ad sectionem Siphonanthas vergit, praesertim subsectionem Rhinanthoides spectans; tubo corollae saepius elongato (interdum abbreviato etiam), galea longe rostrata rostro fronte porrecto etiamque calycis forma (saepissime laciniis margine versus apicem serrulatis saepius dilatatis). Typus: *P. rostrata* Linn.

Series 1. Elongatae Prain.

Series 2. Rostratae Maxim. sensu stricto—series Caespitosae sensu Limpricht (1924)

Subseries duae separandae: subser. a. Caespitosae (Prain) m. (Prain loc. cit. p. 78. pro serie) et subser. b. Rectitae (Prain) m. (quoad *P. incarnata* tantum, Prain loc. cit. pro serie)

Series 3. Asplenifoliae Prain.

Series 4. Paucifoliae Prain.

Subsect. 3. Resupinatae (Maxim.) Hurusawa stat. nov.—series Resupinatae

Maxim. (1877)—sect. Rhyncholophae A. Hyposiphonanthae Prain (1890) pr. part. excl. series Oxycarpae et series Oliganthae Prain.

Tubus corollae vulgo brevis, quem calyx saccatus fauce saepissime bi-fissuratus (nec 5-dentatus) tegens. Rostrum galeae saepe tenue interdum obsoletum labium aequans vel non minis superans. Inflorescentia racemosa toties elongata interrupta (in subsect. Rostratis, contra, inflorescentia congesta capitato-spicata vel subcapitatoracemosa breviora).

Series 1. Microphyllae Prain (1890) pr. part. excl. *P. polyphylla* et *P. grina*.

Series 2. Curvipes Prain.

Series 3. Carnosae Prain.

Series 4. Furfuraceae Prain.

Series 5. Resupianatae Maxim. sensu strictissimo.—series Racemosae Prain (1890)

Pedicularis resupinata Linn., Sp. Pl. 608 (1753)

De mutatione huius species iam cl. Miquel, cl. Maximowicz atque cl. Komarov late temptaverunt. Sub eadem nomine autem, varietate vel forma, auctores haud semper eandem proprietatem agnovērunt. Quidem forma *oppositifolia* sensu Miquel. sensu Maximowicz (hic uti var.), et sensu Komarov, alius cum alio, ut videtur, invicem vix congrua. Characteres mutabiles (varietatum vel formarum vel differentiae individuae singulares) ut sequentur: folia opposita vel alterna, glabrata vel pubescentia, oblongo-lanceolata vel ovato-lanceolata, subsessilia vel longius petiolata, chartacea vel membranacea, valde magna (ut in form. *gigantea* Nakai) vel minuta ut in form. *pygmaea* Miquel aut var. *mi rophylla* Honda): rostrum galeae latum brevissimum vel plus minus elongatum et angustum gracile (neque tamen tam longissimum quam in *Ped. yezoensi* Maxim.), calyx glaberrimus vel sparse pilosus vel dense pubescens: caules subsolitarii vel caespitosi, simpliciores (si ramuli superiores adsunt tenuiores abbreviati) vel fastigiato-ramosi, glabri vel pubescentes: flores racemoso-capitati versus apicem congesti (ut in form. *caespitosa* Koidzumi) vel spicati elongati basim versus laxi interrupti (ut in form. *spicata* Nakai): corolla purpurea vel lactea (ut in form. *albiflora* Nakai) vel rarius sanguinea (uti in *Ped. sanzui* Nakai ex Mori ann. 1922). Occurrunt folia latiora ovato-lanceolata petiolata quoties in planta coreana australi saepe, manshurica raro, japonica kyushuensi hondoensique media usque occidentali in pratis vel subalpinis, ubi folia saepe omnia vel praesertim inferiora opposita, caulis simulque ramosus; in chinensi boreali, manshurica boreali revera saepissime,

coreana item boreali montuosa interdum, folia anguste longiora oblongo-lanceolata subsessilia praedominantur, in quibus principio folia alterna raro caractere individuo subopposita (in eadem planta pro parte) obvia sunt, dum rem tal in Japonia, Honshu media usque boreali-orientali alpinis, nonnumquam observare possum. Folia opposita et caules ramosi saepe (? sed non semper) simul parallelique fieri videtur. Forma pubescens sensu Komarov aut ad plantam alternifoliam vel etiam oppositifoliam accedit, in tali forma item calyx vulgo molliter pubescens, quem cl. Komarov non descripsit. In var. *teucroides* Maxim. etiam calyx cum foliis tomentosus, hic autem pube densissima. Plantae japonicae calyx vel sparse vel densius molliter pubescens, interdum glabratus ad glaberrimus quidem nitidulus, in pl. sibirica (ex Bunge) "pilosus", descriptus est. Ex his rebus character de hirsutie calycis foliisque, praeter var. *teucroidem* Maxim. haud valet; forma pubescens vix gregem segregatum sistit. Ratione areae distributionis hic gregem latifoliam cum foliis latioribus petiolatis (oppositis atque alternis) agnoscere possum, plantas plerumque pratenses. Contra eum planta cum foliis angustioribus oblongolanceolatis basi subattenuatis sessilibus totiens alternis (lusu suboppositis praesertim deorsum in caule) gregem longifoliam sistit, ad quem forma typica huius species usque pl. borealis ac alpina pertinet.

Grex longifolia Hurusawa.

α. var. *teucroides* Maxim. (1888) — certe *P. teucrifolia* M. Bieberstein in Steven, Monogr. Ped. p. 31. t. 10. f. 1.

β. var. *typica* Hurusawa — *P. resupinata* Linn. sensu stricto. form. *spicata* Nakai (1911) — *P. sanguinea* Nakai ex Mori. (1922)

γ. var. *Leveilleana* Bonati in Bull. Acad. Geogr. Soc. 12: 519. (1903) (pro specie propria.) Nom. Jap. Rishiri-shiogama.

Grex latifolia Hurusawa

δ. form. *oppositifolia* Miquel (1866) — Maxim. (1877) (pro var.) — Komarov (1907) (pro form.)

ε. form. *albiflora* Nakai, Veg. Diamond Mt. p. 202. (1918) sub var. *oppositifolia* — Honda (1932) (pro var.)

Color floris etiam in grege longifolia variat, uti cl. Gmelin (Fl. Sibir. p. 205 ann. 1768) et cl. Maximowicz (loc. cit.) notaverunt " — ludit floribus lacteis,,

ζ. form. *ramosa* Komarov (1907) — Nakai (1923) (pro var.)

ζ'. form. *gigantea* Nakai (1911) — Nakai (1918) (pro var.)

η. form. *pygmaea* Miquel (1866)

θ. form. *pubescens* Komarov

Haec facie (sicut forma propria) nihil aliud quam res hic illic objecta, ut antea scripsit, visum fotuitum, vereor cum var. *teucroides* ne congruatur.

ι. form. *macrorhyncha* Hurusawa f. nov. Galea elongata, rostro longiore angustiore porrecto, plus minus ad *P. yezoensem* propinquare videtur, sed non ita longissime gracile attenuato ut in *P. yezoensi* ipsa, inflorescentiae et calycis characterem in *P. resupinatam* referenda, quasi inter *P. resupinatam* et *P. yezoensi* interponenda, quoad rostrum tantum. Calyce cum foliis subtus albido-piloso item *P. resupinatae* var. *teucroidem* spectans. Hab. Nikkō, mt. Tarō. (H. Ito, 1931)

κ. form. *caespitosa* Koidzumi (1935) in Bot. Mag. Tok. 39: 1. (pro var.)

λ. var. *microphylla* Honda (1939)—*P. microphylla* Honda.

μ. var. *umbrosa* Komarov ex Mori, Enum. Pl. Cor. p. 315 (1922)—forsan nec *P. resupinata* form. a. *umbrosa* Komarov (1907)—*P. resupinata* var. *Vaniotii* (Bonati) Petitmangin; Nakai ex Mori loc. cit. p. 315.—non *P. Vaniotii* Bonati (1924)—*Pedicularis umbrosa* Nakai in herb., anno 1935.

Adnotatio:—In Corea boreali (forsan inque Manshuria) et ins. Quelpaert planta insignis ex affinitate *Pedic. resupinatae* crescit, quae in herb. Imp. Univ. Tokyoensi per cl. Prof. T. Nakai sub nomine *Pedic. umbrosa* Nakai disposita. Si forte haec eadem ac *Pedic. resupinatae* formam *umbrosam* Kom. sit, ex descriptione brevissima Komaroviana haud indicare possum, haec vero quam formam *umbrosam* sensu Komarov potius formam *oppositifoliam* (non Miquel nec Maximowicz forsan) sensu Komarov referens, quoad characterem folii, quid cl. Komarov ut sequitur descripsit “foliis oppositis petiolatis ovato-oblongis vel cordato-ovatis acutis, basin versus saepe pinnato-lobatis. „ Inter formas *P. resupinatae* habitu distinctissimo, caule inferiore rhizomatoideo ut videtur subrepente, superiore erecto gracili pauci-foliato, foliis tria ad sex paria diserte oppositis (nec umpuam alternis ut in var. *oppositifolia* Maxim.), tenuissime membranaceis utrinque glaberrimis profundius laceratis circumscriptione ovato-vel subtriangulari-lanceolatis, longe petiolatis, petiolis 1-2 cm longis trientem ad dimidium laminae aequantibus, bracteis floralibus distincte petiolatis, petiolis dense pilosis, pilis longissimis crispulis albo-nitentibus, floribus paucioribus 4-5 capitatis et in axillis foliorum superiorum solitariis, calyce modo bractee petioli piloso, galea in rostrum elongatum gracilius desinente (sed non longissimum ut in *P. yezoensi*).

Cl. Limpricht forsan hanc errore pro *P. yezoensi* interpretatus est, eius distribu-

tionem olim ex Korea, ins. Quelpaert, nuntiavit. *P. teucrifolia* sensu Maxim. (= *P. resupinata* var. *teucroides* Maxim.) pro parte tantum "foliis manifestus petiolatis ovato-oblongis—galea longirostri—solito duplo augustior magis incurva—rostrum longius et gracilius—" cum hac congrua, sed reliqui characteres quoad "folia subtus tomentosa—labium ciliolatum—" in hac non obvia sunt.

Folii forma leviter ad *P. furfuraceam* vel *P. Pantlingii* spectans sed petiolis brevioribus etsi quam in *P. resupinata* ipsa longioribus, et omnibus oppositis ab iis satis distat. Nom. Jap. *Hikage-shiogama*.

VI. sect. Tibeticae Hurusawa sect. nov.

Galea longe rostrata, rostro instar fere sectionis Orthorhyncharum vel sectionis Siphonantharum, discrepant autem ab utroque sectionibus hic indicatis tubo corollae brevior dilato interdum brevissimo omnia parte in calyce tecto nonnumquam (ut in serie Robustis) calycem dimidio vel ad summum diplo (nec multiplo ut in seriebus sectionis Siphonantharum) superante, foliis alternantibus vel interdum oppositis (nec verticillatis.). Inflorescentia racemosa laxa saepius floribus subsolitariis axillaribus deorsum interrupta. Calyx 3-5- (raro 2-vel 8-) dentatus, dentibus apice dilatatis flabellulatis subfoliaceis serrulatis. Folia saepe longe petiolata pinnati-fidis vel sectis, segmentis serrulatis dentatisve, opposita (in subsect. Tibeticae) vel alterna (in subsect. Brevitubae)—sect. Rhyncholophae A. Hyposiphonanthae Prain (1890) pr. part, quoad series Oliganthae, series Oxycarpae et series Microphyllae (pr. part.) Prain, simul plus sect. Siphonanthae B. Brevitubae Prain (1890)—sect. Longirostres 1. Siphonanthae series Polyphyllae sensu Maxim. (1888) Typus: *P. tibetica* Franch.

Subsect. 1. Tibeticae Hurusawa. Galeae forma et characteribus caeteris nonnullis plus minus ad sectionem Rhyncholophas vergunt, qua de causa olim per cl. Prainum intra sectionem supra dictam sub Hyposiphonantas collocata sunt, rostro porrecto aut subrecto fronte verticali spectante aut subsigmoideo interdum resupinato, verum autem nimis ad sectionem Orthorhynchas, foliis non verticillatis exceptis, appropinquant. Cl. Limpricht retulit hunc gregem in sectionem Siphonanthas, ex qua autem tubo corollae abbreviato satis distat.

Series 1. Oxycarpae Prain

Pedicularis torta Maxim. in Mém. Biol. 12: 801. (1888). Nom. Jap. Shisen-shiogama.

Specm. exam. China, prov. Szetchwan, mt. Omei. (K. Yamatsuta, Jul. 1910).

Series 2. Polyphyllatae Bonati (1921)—series Polyphyllae Maxim. (1888) sensu stricto.—series Microphyllae Prain (1890) pr. part., quoad *P. polyphylla* et *P. gruina*.

Series 3. Oliganthae Prain

Subsect. 2. Brevitubae (Prain) Hurusawa comb. nov.—sect. Siphonanthae B. Brevitubae Prain

Series 1. Macranthae Prain

Corollae tubo brevissimo rostroque galeae porrecto saepius tenue, in speciebus aliquot, circinato gregem Tenuirostres sectionis Orthorhyncharum in mentem vocant.

Typus: *Pedicularis Klotzschii* Hurusawa nom. nov.—*P. macrantha* Klotzsch in Bot. Ergeb. Waldm. Reise, p. 108 (1862), non Sprengel Syst. Veg. IV-2 : 233 (1827)—*P. ochroleuca* Duthie in Maxim. (1888), non Schlose in Reichb. Icon. Fl. Germ. 20 : 71. t. 1755 (1862)

Series 2. Robustae Prain

Tubo corollae paulum elongato paullatim ex hac sectione abeuntes inque sectionem Siphonanthas transeunt. Plantae pumilae (praeter *P. Garckeana*), scapo inflorescentiae breviusculo excepto caulibus foliatis subnullis, foliis inter sese juxta alternis e basi subcaespitosis saepe longe petiolatis.

Emendanda: *P. Ishidoyana* Koidzumi et Ohwi in Act. Phytotax. Geobot. 6: 291 (1937)—*P. Artselaeri* Maxim. var. *korienensis* Hurusawa in Jour. Jap. Bot. 22-5-6: 71 (1948).

○ 禾 本 三 題 話 (久内清孝)

1) 昭和 23 年 9 月 2 日千葉行省線電車の破窓から、錦糸町新小岩間の沿線に見えない禾本が花ざかりなので、途中下車して見たら、ワセヲバナであつた。都心に最も近いのは錦糸町驛構内及び其附近である。都内にこの草の生えて居るのは今迄知らなかつた。いま迄私は湘南方面迄採集に行つたものである。こゝに記録するものが果して自生していたものか、それとも線路工事のとき運ばれて來たものか不明である。しかし、この邊の沿海地域にあつても當然なことだから、分布の資料としても大したズレでもあるまい。學名は從來のものは使いたくないが、ざればとてどんな學名を使つてよいか、おいそれと考も浮ばないから省略して和名丈にする。

2) マコモ (*Zizania latifolia* Turcz.) の花について、必要があつて調べていたところ、意外なことに A. S. Hitchcock 氏の Manual of the Grasses of the United States (1935) p. 540 に “palea about as long as the glume” なる記事に氣付いた。これが